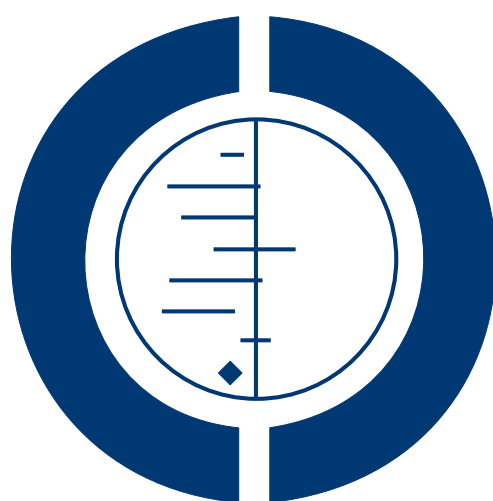


Surgical versus non-surgical treatment for acute anterior shoulder dislocation (Review)

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[Intervention Review]

Surgical versus non-surgical treatment for acute anterior shoulder dislocation

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ABSTRACT

Background

Acute anterior dislocation is the commonest type of shoulder dislocation. Subsequently, the shoulder is less stable and more susceptible to redislocation, especially in active young adults.

Objectives

To compare surgical versus non-surgical treatment for acute anterior dislocation of the shoulder.

Search strategy

We searched the Cochrane Bone, Joint and Muscle Trauma Group Specialised Register (14 August 2009), *The Cochrane Library* (2009, Issue 3), MEDLINE (1950 to August 2009), EMBASE (1980 to August 2009), trial registration databases, conference proceedings and reference lists of articles.

Selection criteria

Randomised or quasi-randomised controlled trials comparing surgical with conservative interventions.

Data collection and analysis

Both authors independently selected trials, assessed methodological quality and extracted data. Where appropriate, results were pooled.

Main results

The four included studies involved 163 participants, mainly active young adult males. All had had a primary (first time) traumatic anterior shoulder dislocation. Methodological quality was variable.

All participants of one trial returned to active military duty. Two trials respectively reported similar numbers with reduced sports participation or non return to previous activities. The other, an inadequately reported, trial found significantly fewer people in the surgical group failed to attain previous levels of sports activity.

Pooled results from all four trials showed that subsequent instability, either redislocation or subluxation, was statistically significantly less frequent in the surgical group (risk ratio 0.25, 95% confidence interval 0.14 to 0.44). This result remained statistically significant

(risk ratio 0.32, 95% confidence interval 0.17 to 0.59) for the three trials reported in full. Half (17/33) of the conservatively treated patients with shoulder instability in these three trials opted for subsequent surgery.

Different, mainly patient rated, functional assessment measures for the shoulder were recorded in these trials. The results were more favourable, usually statistically significantly so, in those treated surgically.

The only complication reported was a septic joint in a surgically treated patient. There was no information on shoulder pain, long-term complications or resource use.

Authors' conclusions

Limited evidence supports primary surgery for young adults, usually male, engaged in highly demanding physical activities who have sustained their first acute traumatic shoulder dislocation. There is no evidence available to determine which treatment is better for other patient groups.

Sufficiently powered, good quality, well reported randomised trials are required that compare surgical treatment with conservative treatment for these injuries, including in people at lower risk of recurrence. Long-term surveillance of outcome, looking at shoulder disorders including osteoarthritis is also required.

PLAIN LANGUAGE SUMMARY

Surgical versus non-surgical treatment for acute anterior shoulder dislocation

Acute anterior shoulder dislocation occurs where the top end of the humerus (the upper arm bone) is pushed out of the joint socket in a forward direction, usually as a result of an accident such as a fall. Initial treatment requires putting the joint back together. Subsequent treatment is either non-surgical, involving placing the arm in a sling followed by exercises, or surgical, involving repair of damaged structures or cleaning up the joint space.

This review included four trials that involved 163 participants who were mainly active young adult males. All had had a primary (first time) anterior shoulder dislocation as a result of injury. Methodological quality of the trials was variable. Three trials found similar numbers returning to previous activities such as active military duties and sports. The other trial found significantly fewer people in the surgical group failing to attain previous levels of sports activity.

Pooled results from the three trials that were reported in full (124 participants) showed that subsequent instability, either redislocation or subluxation (partial dislocation), was significantly less frequent in the surgical group. Half (17/33) of the conservatively treated patients with shoulder instability in these three trials opted for subsequent surgery. Function, measured in different ways in the four trials, was usually better in those treated surgically. The only complication of treatment reported was an infected joint in a surgically treated patient.

This review found that highly active young people were less likely to have an unstable shoulder when treated surgically after an acute anterior shoulder dislocation.

BACKGROUND

Description of the condition

Of the large joints, the shoulder is the one that most commonly dislocates. The shoulder joint has the greatest range of motion of all the joints in the human body. It is this extreme range of motion that also renders the shoulder the most unstable joint in the body (Kazar 1969). Gleno-humeral (shoulder joint) instabil-

ity encompasses a spectrum of disorders (O'Brien 1987). These vary from minor subluxation (partial dislocation) to full dislocation where the articular surfaces of the gleno-humeral joint are no longer in contact. Instability may be either anterior (forwards), posterior (backwards) or multidirectional. Symptomatic episodes may be acute, recurrent or chronic; they most commonly follow a traumatic event but may occur spontaneously, perhaps due to some congenital joint laxity.

Anterior traumatic dislocation, where the proximal end of the

humerus (upper arm bone) is pushed out of the joint socket in a forward direction, constitutes 96% of all shoulder dislocations (Goss 1988). Once a dislocation has occurred, the shoulder is less stable and more susceptible to redislocation. Recurrence has been reported to be as high as 92% (Rowe 1956).

A population study conducted in Sweden (Hovelius 1982), which examined the prevalence of a history of shoulder dislocation in a random sample of 2092 people in the 18 to 70 years age group, found that 35 (1.7%) reported such a history. There was a male to female ratio of three to one; this ratio varied with age. In the 21 to 30 years age group, Hovelius recorded a nine to one male predominance, whereas there was a three to one female predominance in the 50 to 70 age group. A study based in the USA reported an overall adjusted incidence of initial traumatic shoulder dislocation of 8.2/100,000 person years (Simonet 1984). The incidence of all traumatic shoulder dislocations, initial and recurrent, was estimated to be at least 11.2/100,000 person years. Simonet 1984 further estimated prevalence expressed in terms of a cumulative incidence rate of 0.7% for men and 0.3% for women up to the age of 70 years. Although shoulder dislocation is generally considered an injury of young adults, Rowe found that there were as many initial dislocations after age 45 as before age 45 (Rowe 1956). However, recurrent dislocation tends to be more common in younger adults. For instance, a 10 year follow-up evaluation found that 66% of those aged between 12 and 22 years at the time of their first dislocation had one or more recurrences; whereas 24% had a recurrence in those aged between 30 and 40 years (Hovelius 1996).

Traumatic shoulder dislocation, which involves a complete separation of the joint surfaces, usually results in damage to the soft tissue surrounding the shoulder joint. While the nature and extent of damage varies, there are some frequently found injury patterns such as the classical Bankart lesion (the separation of anterior capsule and labrum from the glenoid rim) (Bankart 1938), the Hill Sachs lesion (compression fracture of the humeral head) (Hill 1940), and dysfunction of the subscapularis muscle (De Palma 1983).

There is no single pathologic lesion that is common to all recurrent dislocations (Morrey 1981). Fleega devised an anatomical classification to describe the pathology of recurrent dislocation. This includes the capsule and ligaments, the glenoid, the humeral head and the muscles or muscle tendons; defects in each one of these or in combination can cause recurrent dislocation (Fleega 1991).

Description of the intervention

Shoulder dislocation and its treatment have been recorded since ancient times. Hippocrates, in his writings, revealed firm convictions regarding the different types of recurrent dislocation, the seriousness of the lesions and methods of treatment. His treatments included the cauterisation of the deep tissues in front of the shoulder for chronic instability (De Palma 1983).

Present day treatment, which aims at restoration of a fully functioning, pain-free and stable shoulder, comprises either conservative (non-surgical) or surgical management. Both are generally preceded by reduction of the acute dislocation. Subsequent conservative management usually comprises a period of rest, generally involving immobilisation of the arm in a sling, for three to six weeks followed by a supervised physiotherapy programme (O'Brien 1987). Operative management, which may involve open or arthroscopic surgery, is usually followed by a supervised physiotherapy programme. Nowadays, surgical interventions generally aim to restore normal anatomy, such as the Bankart procedure involving repair of the Bankart lesion. However, in some surgical methods, such as the Putti-Platt procedure, tendon or muscles are shortened/transferred in an attempt to stabilise and strengthen the shoulder joint.

In essence, there is a spectrum of treatment ranging from initial immobilisation followed by rehabilitation to immediate surgical repair in selected cases (Hawkins 1991). The choice of treatment will be influenced by patient age and previous history of dislocation, occupation, level of activity, general health, ligamentous laxity and the reliability to carry out a prescribed therapeutic regime. Generally, surgical intervention has been reserved for chronic recurrence or instability.

Why it is important to do this review

Given the high rate of recurrence, especially in young physically active adults, a key area of controversy is the management of traumatic first-time anterior dislocation and whether surgical treatment of primary dislocation is warranted. Thus, the main focus of this review is whether a patient within the late adolescent to middle-aged adult category presenting with first-time dislocation should be offered surgical treatment. We also plan to address this question for the whole population, including children and older adults. However, so far, as we anticipated, we have located no randomised controlled trials specific to children, in whom anterior shoulder dislocation is rare, or for older adults, whose risk of recurrence is less.

OBJECTIVES

The objective of this review was to assess the effects of surgical versus non-surgical treatment for treating acute anterior shoulder dislocation.

The main focus was on physically active individuals with primary dislocation who fall in the late adolescent to young adult category (nominally defined as between 16 and 30 years). This was mainly because there is some evidence that these individuals have highest risk of recurrent dislocation.

If the data were available, we planned to compare outcomes of different groups, specifically:

- people with primary dislocations versus those with recurrent dislocations;
- physically active young to middle-aged adults versus those not falling into this category.

METHODS

Criteria for considering studies for this review

Types of studies

Any randomised or quasi-randomised (for example, allocation by date of birth or alternation) controlled trials which compare surgical and non-surgical interventions for the treatment of acute anterior shoulder dislocation.

Types of participants

People with acute anterior shoulder dislocation confirmed by physical examination and radiography (X-ray) or some other imaging modality such as magnetic resonance imaging (MRI). The potential for misdiagnosis, such as a missed proximal humeral fracture, was considered in trials in which the method of diagnosis is unspecified or based on physical examination alone.

Types of interventions

Any surgical (open or minimal access) treatment intervention when compared with a non-surgical treatment intervention for acute anterior shoulder dislocation. Surgical intervention included diagnostic arthroscopy and arthroscopic lavage. We excluded trials where diagnostic arthroscopy was a component of the supposed 'non-surgical' intervention.

Types of outcome measures

Primary outcomes

1. Recovery defined as return to pre-injury level of activity (sports or work).
2. Re-injury or recurrence (including subsequent surgery).
3. Persistent pain (long-term).
4. Subjective instability.
5. Results from patient functional assessment measures such as Short Form-36 (SF-36), the Disability of the Arm, Shoulder, and

Hand questionnaire (DASH) and other validated shoulder rating scales.

Secondary outcomes

1. Objective instability (e.g. apprehension test).
2. Stiffness.
3. Range of movement.
4. Muscle strength.
5. Complications (e.g. sensory deficit, infection, osteoarthritis).
6. Satisfaction.

In addition, we sought data on service utilisation or resource use; for instance, length of hospital stay, outpatient attendance and the provision and nature of physiotherapy.

Search methods for identification of studies

Electronic searches

We searched the Cochrane Bone, Joint and Muscle Trauma Group Specialised Register (14 August 2009), the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (*The Cochrane Library* 2009, Issue 3), MEDLINE (1950 to August 2009), MEDLINE in progress (14 August 2009) and EMBASE (1980 to 2009 Week 32). No language restrictions were applied.

See [Appendix 1](#) for the search strategies for *The Cochrane Library*, MEDLINE and EMBASE. In MEDLINE the subject-specific strategy (lines 1 to 11) was combined with the three stages of the Cochrane trial search strategy ([Higgins 2006](#)), and modified for use in EMBASE.

We also searched [Current Controlled Trials](#) (accessed 14 September 2009), the [WHO International Clinical Trials Registry Platform](#) (accessed 14 September 2009) and the [National Research Register \(NRR\) Archive](#) (to September 2007) for ongoing and recently completed trials.

Searching other resources

We searched the reference list of articles. We also searched the conference proceedings of the [British Elbow and Shoulder Society](#) (2001 to 2009), SICOT/SIROT Second Annual International Conference 2003, the British Orthopaedic Association Annual Congress (2003, 2005, 2006), the 2002 and 2003 meetings of the British Trauma Society, and EFORT (2007). We also hand-searched conference proceedings published in the supplements of the *Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery - British Volume* (2004, 2005 and 2006) and *Injury* (2004).

Data collection and analysis

Selection of studies

Both review authors assessed potentially eligible trials for inclusion, any disagreement being resolved through discussion. Titles of journals, names of authors or supporting institutions were not masked at any stage.

Data extraction and management

Data were extracted independently by both authors using piloted forms. Discrepancies were resolved through discussion. Several attempts were made to contact those trialists whose trials were reported only in conference abstracts for additional details of trial methodology and findings.

Assessment of risk of bias in included studies

The methodological quality of included studies was assessed independently by both authors using piloted forms. Discrepancies were resolved through discussion. A modification of the Cochrane Bone, Joint and Muscle Trauma Group's former quality assessment tool (*see BJMT website* for details) was used in the evaluation of the included studies. [Table 1](#) shows the scoring scheme based on 12 aspects of trial methodology. From the third update, we replaced the scores 2, 1, 0 respectively by Y (yes, criterion satisfied), ? (unclear or criterion partially satisfied), and N (no, criterion not satisfied). Additionally we separately rated the risk of bias from inadequate sequence generation and pre-allocation disclosure of assignment using the risk of bias tool.

Table 1. Methodological quality assessment scheme

Item	Scores	Notes
A. Was the assigned treatment adequately concealed prior to allocation?	Y = method did not allow disclosure of assignment. ? = small but possible chance of disclosure of assignment or unclear. N = quasi-randomised or open list/tables.	
B. Were the outcomes of participants who withdrew described and included in the analysis (intention-to-treat)?	Y = withdrawals well described and accounted for in analysis. ? = withdrawals described and analysis not possible. N = no mention, inadequate mention, or obvious differences and no adjustment.	

Table 1. Methodological quality assessment scheme (Continued)

C. Were the outcome assessors blinded to treatment status?	Y = effective action taken to blind assessors. ? = small or moderate chance of unblinding of assessors, or some blinding of outcomes attempted. N = not mentioned or not possible.	
D. Were important baseline characteristics reported and comparable?	Y = good comparability of groups. ? = confounding small, or comparability reported in text without confirmatory data. N = large potential for confounding, or not discussed.	The principal confounders considered were age, time since injury, primary or repeat dislocation, previous upper-arm injury, presence of other shoulder injuries, hand dominance and type of sporting activity.
E. Were the participants blind to assignment status after allocation?	Y = effective action taken to blind participants. ? = small or moderate chance of unblinding of participants. N = not possible, or not mentioned (unless double-blind), or possible but not done.	
F. Were the treatment providers blind to assignment status?	Y = effective action taken to blind treatment providers. ? = small or moderate chance of unblinding of treatment providers. N = not possible, or not mentioned (unless double-blind), or possible but not done.	
G. Were care programmes, other than the trial options, identical?	Y = care programmes clearly identical. ? = clear but trivial differences, or some evidence of comparability. N = not mentioned or clear and important differences in care programmes.	Examples of clinically important differences in other interventions considered were: differences in anaesthesia, clinician experience and speciality (fully trained orthopaedic surgeons, others), and subsequent rehabilitation.
H. Were the inclusion and exclusion criteria for entry clearly defined?	Y = clearly defined (including whether primary or secondary dislocation). ? = inadequately defined. N = not defined.	
I. Were the interventions clearly defined?	Y = clearly defined interventions are applied with a standardised protocol. ? = clearly defined interventions are applied but the application protocol is not standardised. N = intervention and/or application protocol are poorly or not defined.	
J. Were the outcome measures used clearly defined?	Y = clearly defined. ? = inadequately defined.	

Table 1. Methodological quality assessment scheme (Continued)

	N = not defined.	
K. Were the outcome measures/diagnostic tests used in outcome assessment appropriate?	Y = optimal. ? = adequate. N = not defined or adequate.	
L. Was the surveillance active and of clinically appropriate duration?	Y = active surveillance and appropriate duration (1 year or more). ? = active surveillance, but inadequate duration. N = surveillance not active or not defined.	

Measures of treatment effect

Where available and appropriate, quantitative data for outcomes (see [Types of outcome measures](#)) are presented in the analyses. Risk ratios and 95% confidence intervals were calculated for dichotomous outcomes, and mean differences and 95% confidence intervals calculated for continuous outcomes.

Assessment of heterogeneity

Heterogeneity was assessed by visual inspection of the forest plot (analysis) along with consideration of the χ^2 test for heterogeneity and the I^2 statistic ([Higgins 2003](#)). Heterogeneity was considered statistically significant at $P < 0.1$.

Data synthesis

Results of comparable groups of trials were pooled using the fixed-effect model and 95% confidence intervals. Where there is clear or significant heterogeneity, we viewed the results of the random-effects model but in such cases opted not to pool data where the outcome measures were clearly different.

Subgroup analysis and investigation of heterogeneity

We planned separate outcome analyses of a) patients with primary dislocations compared with those with recurrent dislocations and b) physically active young to middle-aged adults who constitute the main category of people at risk of this injury and those not falling into this category. Where appropriate, indirect comparisons of fundamentally different treatment interventions, such as open and arthroscopic surgery, were also planned. These, however, were never intended to pre-empt the need for direct comparisons of different types of surgical or non-surgical treatment options which

are the basis of separate reviews. If, in a future update, we wish to test whether subgroups are statistically significantly different from one another, we will test the interaction using the technique outlined in [Altman 2003](#).

Sensitivity analysis

Where appropriate, we planned sensitivity analyses investigating the effects of allocation concealment, assessor blinding, loss to follow-up and publication status.

RESULTS

Description of studies

See: [Characteristics of included studies](#); [Characteristics of excluded studies](#).

In this third update of our review, we extended the literature search from June 2007 to August 2009. We located one new conference abstract for [Kirkley 1999](#) and the full report of an already excluded trial ([White 2003](#)), now renamed [Robinson 2008](#). A short report of a potentially relevant trial published in German ([Helms 2008](#)) was found to be a commentary on [Robinson 2008](#).

Out of 11 eligible studies, four are included and the other seven are excluded for reasons given in the [Characteristics of excluded studies](#).

Three included studies ([Bottoni 2002](#); [Kirkley 1999](#); [Wintzell 1999](#)) were fully reported in medical journals. The other included trial ([Sandow 1996](#)) was reported only in conference abstracts. No further information has been received for [Sandow 1996](#). Most of the trial reports of the included trials were identified from the Specialised Register of the Cochrane Bone, Joint and Muscle Trauma

Group, the trials having been originally found by handsearching of conference proceedings (2) and MEDLINE (2). All the trials were reported in English.

The publication dates of the full reports of the trials span seven years, from 1996 to 2002. Only [Bottoni 2002](#) gave details of the period of trial recruitment: November 1994 to April 1998. One trial ([Sandow 1996](#)) took place in single centres in two countries, Australia and USA. [Bottoni 2002](#) took place in a single centre in the USA. [Kirkley 1999](#) involved two centres in Canada. Initially, recruitment for [Wintzell 1999](#) took place in one centre before being extended to three other centres in Sweden.

The four included studies involved a total of 163 participants, who were mostly young active males. Where data were provided, the percentage of males ranged from 77% to 100%. The mean age of the trial populations was 22 years in [Bottoni 2002](#) and [Kirkley 1999](#), 24 years in [Wintzell 1999](#), but not provided by [Sandow 1996](#). The youngest recorded patient was 14 years old in [Sandow 1996](#) and the oldest were 30 years in [Kirkley 1999](#) and [Wintzell 1999](#). Though it is likely that the majority of the participants were skeletally mature, only [Kirkley 1999](#) specified this as a criterion for study inclusion. Upper age limits were clearly set by all four trials ([Bottoni 2002](#) and [Sandow 1996](#): 26 years; [Kirkley 1999](#) and [Wintzell 1999](#): 30 years).

All four trials only included patients with primary traumatic anterior shoulder dislocation. The diagnosis was verified by clinical and radiological examination in [Kirkley 1999](#) and [Wintzell 1999](#). Magnetic resonance imaging was used for evaluation af-

ter reduction in [Bottoni 2002](#). No details of the diagnosis were provided in [Sandow 1996](#). The various exclusion criteria, such as tuberosity fractures, listed in the trial reports can be viewed in the [Characteristics of included studies](#) table. It was not clear whether the exclusion of a bony Bankart lesion or a rotator cuff tear was post randomisation in [Sandow 1996](#); these injuries having been probably diagnosed during surgery.

All four trials compared two treatments, one surgical with one non-surgical. Surgery involved arthroscopic repair in three trials ([Bottoni 2002](#); [Kirkley 1999](#); [Sandow 1996](#)) and arthroscopic lavage in [Wintzell 1999](#). Arthroscopic stabilisation was performed using bioabsorbable tacks in [Bottoni 2002](#), K-wires (metal) in [Kirkley 1999](#) and a bio-absorbable implant in [Sandow 1996](#). Non-surgical and postsurgical treatment comprised sling immobilisation and rehabilitation. Sling use for up to one week was optional in [Wintzell 1999](#). In the other trials, sling immobilisation was three weeks in [Kirkley 1999](#) and four weeks in [Bottoni 2002](#) and [Sandow 1996](#).

Further details of the individual trials are presented in the [Characteristics of included studies](#) table.

Risk of bias in included studies

None of the four trials satisfied the criteria for all of the items of methodological quality ([Table 2](#): items A to L are described in [Table 1](#)).

Table 2. Methodological quality assessment results for individual trials

Items / Trials	Bottoni 2002	Kirkley 1999	Sandow 1996	Wintzell 1999
A. Allocation concealment	N	Y	?	?
B. Intention-to-treat analysis	?	?	N	Y
C. Assessor blinding	N	Y	N	N
D. Baseline characteristics comparability	Y	Y	N	Y
E. Participant blinding	N	N	N	N
F. Treatment provider blinding	N	N	N	N
G. Care programme comparability	Y	Y	?	Y

Table 2. Methodological quality assessment results for individual trials (Continued)

H. Inclusion and exclusion criteria	Y	Y	?	Y
I. Clearly defined interventions?	Y	Y	?	?
J. Well defined outcome measures	Y	Y	?	Y
K. Clinically useful diagnostic tests	Y	Y	?	?
L. Adequate duration of follow-up	Y	Y	Y	Y

Y: yes

?: partial/unknown

N: no

The assessment of risk of bias associated with allocation for each trial is shown in the [Characteristics of included studies](#) table. Further information obtained for [Kirkley 1999](#) confirmed that allocation concealment (item A) was achieved through the use of numbered sealed opaque envelopes opened by an independent person. There was insufficient information to judge whether allocation was concealed in [Sandow 1996](#) (application of Zelen's double consent design) or [Wintzell 1999](#) (use of closed envelopes). Allocation was not concealed in [Bortoni 2002](#), where allocation was based on the last digit of the participant's national security number.

With the exception of [Wintzell 1999](#), there was insufficient information to confirm that intention-to-treat analysis had been carried out (item B). In particular, there was a lack of information on the potential affect of patient choice from the use of Zelen's double consent randomisation design in [Sandow 1996](#). Using this study design, eligible individuals would have been randomised to the surgical or non-surgical group before they gave consent to participate in the trial. The participants would then have been informed of the group to which they had been allocated and offered the opportunity to switch to the other group.

Blinding of outcome assessors (item C) with details of adequate safeguards was reported in [Kirkley 1999](#). None of the other trials referred to assessor blinding although an independent assessor was employed in [Wintzell 1999](#). Blinding of patients and care

providers (items E and F) is unlikely in these comparisons and none was claimed.

Baseline characteristics (item D) were adequately defined and comparable in the two treatment groups in three trials ([Bortoni 2002](#); [Kirkley 1999](#); [Wintzell 1999](#)). There were no data available on baseline characteristics in [Sandow 1996](#).

Similarly, only the three trials reported as full publications ([Bortoni 2002](#); [Kirkley 1999](#); [Wintzell 1999](#)) provided sufficient information to confirm the comparability of care programmes (item G) and adequately described the intended trial populations (item H). The description and application of trial interventions (item I) were satisfactory in [Bortoni 2002](#) and [Kirkley 1999](#), but less satisfactory in [Wintzell 1999](#), where four patients were reported as having a different lavage technique.

The outcome measures used in the trials were generally well defined (item J), the lower score in [Sandow 1996](#) again reflecting a reporting deficiency. The quality of outcome measurement in terms of the appropriateness of the measures used (item K) was acceptable in three trials ([Bortoni 2002](#); [Kirkley 1999](#); [Wintzell 1999](#)), but just about adequate in the [Sandow 1996](#). Active follow-up for one year or more (item L) occurred in all four trials.

Effects of interventions

The main comparison in this review is of any surgical intervention versus conservative treatment. We present analyses for primary and secondary outcome measures subgrouped by the basic type of surgical intervention: namely, arthroscopic stabilisation (Bottoni 2002; Kirkley 1999; Sandow 1996) and arthroscopic lavage (Wintzell 1999). As described above, Sandow 1996 was inadequately reported and percentages were presented rather than exact numbers. Although we have presented the results from this trial in the analyses by making assumptions of the numbers of patients available at follow-up, we consider the findings of Sandow 1996 should be given far less credence than those from the three other trials, which were reported in full journal publications. We undertook sensitivity analyses to see the effect of omitting the results of this trial when pooled data gave a statistical significant result. The data were insufficient to examine differences in basic surgical methods (arthroscopic versus lavage) by indirect comparisons and for other sensitivity analyses testing trial or review methodology.

Primary outcomes

Different aspects of recovery were reported by four trials. All 24 military personnel in Bottoni 2002 returned to active duty. At longer-term follow-up (mean 79 months), one person in each group of Kirkley 1999 indicated that they had not returned to all or most of their pre-injury sport or activities. Sandow 1996 reported that 10% of the surgical group versus 90% of the non-surgical group failed to attain previous activity levels at sport (extrapolated data: risk ratio (RR) 0.12, 95% confidence interval (CI) 0.03 to 0.44). Similar numbers had substantially reduced sports participation in Wintzell 1999 (RR 0.77, 95% CI 0.33 to 1.80) and one person in the non-surgical group had changed their occupation at one year. Since the outcome measures in the four trials were very different and the pooled results highly heterogeneous ($P = 0.04$, $I^2 = 69\%$), Analysis 1.1 shows the results for individual trials only.

Pooled results from all four trials showed that subsequent instability, either redislocation or subluxation, was highly statistically significantly less frequent in the surgical group (see Analysis 1.2: RR 0.25, 95% CI 0.14 to 0.44). These results, which pertained to between one-year (Wintzell 1999) and two-year follow-up (Bottoni 2002; Kirkley 1999), were consistent. However, there was some indication of moderate heterogeneity ($I^2 = 43\%$ for the arthroscopic repair group) which resulted from the inclusion of the results of Kirkley 1999. Removal of the data for Sandow 1996 resulted in a reduction from a four to a three fold difference in recurrent instability; this result remained highly statistically significant (see Analysis 1.3: RR 0.32, 95% CI 0.17 to 0.59). Both Kirkley 1999 and Wintzell 1999 found that redislocation occurred later in the surgical group; Wintzell 1999 also reported that fewer redislocations were sustained by individuals in the surgical group (mean number: 1.3 versus 3.3). Longer-term follow-up at a mean of 79 months for Kirkley 1999 found there had been no further redislo-

cations after 24 months. The three trials reporting on subsequent surgery for instability showed this occurred significantly less often in the surgical group (see Analysis 1.4: RR 0.22, 95% CI 0.08 to 0.64). Open Bankart stabilisation was performed in all seven cases in Bottoni 2002; the type of surgery chosen for stabilisation was not described in Kirkley 1999 or Wintzell 1999. Sandow 1996 reported that one surgical group patient versus 10 non-surgical group patients required open stabilisation, but did not confirm whether these operations took place.

No trial reported on persistent or long-term pain nor gave discrete data on subjectively-reported instability.

Patient-rated functional assessment measures for the shoulder were recorded in Bottoni 2002, which used the Single Assessment Numeric Evaluation (SANE) method (Williams 1999) and L'Insalata shoulder evaluation (L'Insalata 1997), and Kirkley 1999, which primarily used the Western Ontario Shoulder Instability (WOSI) index (Kirkley 1998). Combined clinical and patient assessment tools for the shoulder were used in Wintzell 1999, which applied the Rowe shoulder score (Rowe 1978). The differences between the two groups in Bottoni 2002 in the mean SANE (88 versus 57) and L'Insalata scores (94 versus 73) in favour of surgical treatment were reported as statistically significant (reported $P < 0.002$ in both cases). As shown in Analysis 1.5, the overall WOSI score (mean difference -346.92, 95% CI is -625.44 to -68.40) as well as the scores for each of the four component domains were statistically significantly better in the surgical treatment group at 32 months in Kirkley 1999. At 79 months follow-up in 31 people, the difference in the overall WOSI score (mean difference -241.50, 95% CI -566.77 to 83.77) was no longer statistically significant (see Analysis 1.6), though still favouring the surgical group. Significantly fewer surgical group patients had an unsatisfactory Rowe grade in Wintzell 1999 (see Analysis 1.7: RR 0.33, 95% CI 0.15 to 0.72).

Secondary outcomes

Objective instability, defined as a positive apprehension test, was significantly less common in participants of the surgical group in the only trial (Wintzell 1999) reporting this outcome (see Analysis 1.8: RR 0.41, 95% CI 0.20 to 0.85).

There were no data pertaining to stiffness nor muscle strength. Range of movement was reported by all four trials but only for subgroups in Sandow 1996 and Wintzell 1999. Bottoni 2002 found a similar average loss of external rotation in the two groups (4 versus 3 degrees). Of the five range of movement measures in Kirkley 1999, only the difference in forward flexion reached statistical significance (see Analysis 1.9: mean difference -4.56%, 95% CI -8.99% to 0.13% of normal side). The clinical significance of this difference is uncertain and Kirkley 1999 focused on the trend (mean difference 12.7%) for a limitation of external rotation in the surgical group (see Analysis 1.9), which they considered might be protective. The difference in the mean spine level (T6

versus T5) reached when putting the hand up the backbone was reported as not being statistically significant.

Aside from a septic joint in one patient who had arthroscopic stabilisation in Kirkley 1999, there were no other treatment complications reported by Bottoni 2002, Kirkley 1999 or Wintzell 1999 (see Analysis 1.10). It should be noted, however, that we have assumed that the lack of information about treatment complications in the non-surgical groups of Bottoni 2002 and Wintzell 1999 meant that there were none to report. Long-term complications, such as osteoarthritis, were not reported.

Pooled results from the two arthroscopic repair trials (Bottoni 2002; Sandow 1996) recording patient satisfaction showed significantly fewer surgical group patients expressed dissatisfaction with the results of their treatment (see Analysis 1.11: RR 0.21, 95% CI 0.07 to 0.64).

None of the reports provided quantitative information on service utilisation or resource use; for instance, on the length of hospital stay, outpatient attendance or the costs of the provision of physiotherapy.

DISCUSSION

This review includes evidence from only four small trials, involving a total of 163 participants. Though our search for trials was comprehensive and systematic, it is possible that we have failed to locate other trials. Reassuringly, other systematic reviews (Brody 2009) have not located any other randomised trials. We were unsuccessful in our attempts to obtain further details for Sandow 1996 which was presented only in conference abstracts. The validity of the available data for this trial remains in question, and we made some allowance for this in our analyses. There is also a potential for systematic bias to impinge on the validity of the evidence from the other included trials, for example, effective concealment of treatment allocation was not confirmed for Wintzell 1999, and Bottoni 2002 was quasi randomised. Overall, there is a need for a cautious interpretation of the available evidence.

In the first version of this review we included a trial (Jakobsen 1996) which was subsequently excluded when a full report, which included a detailed description of the interventions, of the 10-year follow-up results was published (Jakobsen 2007). Our general caution regarding trials reported in abstract only is thus even more pertinent. Although other reviews (Brody 2009; Padua 2007) and articles (Cox 2008; Mohtadi 2007) on this topic have viewed Jakobsen 2007 as a trial comparing surgery (repair) versus conservative or non-operative treatment, the inclusion criteria of our review exclude it because all its participants underwent diagnostic arthroscopy.

Though the overall numbers were small, the populations of the four trials were similar. All trial participants had sustained a primary acute traumatic anterior shoulder dislocation and the ma-

jority of participants were young (generally early 20s) very active people, usually male, who are in the highest category for recurrence (Hovelius 1996). These similarities in the trial populations support the pooling of compatible outcome measures from the four trials.

Applicability of the evidence

Given the specific characteristics of the trial populations, we consider that it would be inappropriate to generalise the findings to a general population or to age groups or people with activity levels that differ from those in the included trials.

Though all four trials compared surgical versus non-surgical treatment, the types of surgery (arthroscopic repair using different materials; arthroscopic lavage) differed, as did the duration of sling immobilisation and rehabilitation. While we presented subgroup analyses by surgical treatment type, this review only addresses the general question of 'any' surgery versus 'any' non-surgical treatment. It does not enable identification of the 'best' surgical treatment or of the 'best' conservative treatment. Nor does it compare 'best' surgical with 'best' non-surgical treatment. As well as advances in surgical treatment, the potential for important advances in non-surgical treatment that improve shoulder stability cannot be dismissed. While currently the review comparing different conservative interventions including rehabilitation (Handoll 2006) is inconclusive, post-reduction immobilisation with the arm in external as compared with internal rotation is the subject of much ongoing research.

The results of the four trials were consistently more favourable in the surgically treated group. Surgery significantly reduced subsequent instability, a finding that remained significant even after omission of the results of the incompletely reported trial (Sandow 1996). Half (17/33) of the non-surgically treated trial participants with shoulder instability in the three fully reported trials opted for subsequent surgery. Though different functional assessment measures for the shoulder were recorded in the four trials, the results were more favourable, usually statistically significantly so, in the surgical treatment groups. This and the low incidence of complications (just one septic joint) provide some evidence that existing methods of surgery may improve functional recovery. It may allow a better and more lasting return to demanding physical activity as in military training or strenuous sports participation.

There are four key questions that need consideration before adopting surgery as the recommended treatment, even for this specific category of patient.

Is the evidence reliable?

We think it probably is but with serious reservations. Three of the four included studies had important methodological flaws which may have introduced bias. Assessor blinding was only done in one trial (Kirkley 1999) and participant and care-provider blinding

would have been impractical. The sample sizes were small and thus susceptible to random bias. Nonetheless the outcomes of the four trials were consistent with each other, and with other evidence (e.g. [DeBerardino 2001a](#); [Kim 2003](#)) that shows surgery helps to prevent the very high rate of dislocation associated with conservative treatment in this particularly high-risk group. Importantly, there was some reassuring evidence about functional outcome; and some functional assessment was based on validated patient-rated measures. Though there was some evidence of a more favourable functional outcome in the surgically treated group this needs confirmation.

Should we wait for a recurrence before considering surgery?

This is generally what happens now as shown by a recent survey conducted in the UK ([Freudmann 2004](#)). Nonetheless, as shown by the focus of the four included trials and often highlighted elsewhere, this is a key area of controversy in the treatment of these injuries ([Hawkins 1991](#)). The trials recruited the population at highest risk of recurrence and further tissue damage; this increases the attraction of primary surgery, provided it is shown to be safe and effective in preventing instability and restoring pain-free function. It should be noted, however, that some shoulder instability also occurred in the surgical treatment group and also that, in the three fully reported trials, only half those with recurrence in the conservative treatment group chose or underwent subsequent surgery.

Does surgery affect long-term outcome?

We do not know. The longer-term follow-up report, in a conference abstract, of [Kirkley 1999](#) gave some reassuring functional results at 79 months but for a reduced trial population. The other included studies did not address this outcome. There remains a need to establish whether surgery affects the development of osteoarthritis or other chronic shoulder disorders. These are also likely to depend on the type of surgery and underlying pathology.

Could and should primary surgery for this high risk age group be implemented?

It is instructive to consider how the study populations could differ from the usual population and also what could be done or made available in practice. The participants of [Bottoni 2002](#) were active-duty military personnel who would require a very high level of fitness and functioning to perform their job; these, like professional athletes, would be expected to exercise to a higher level, intensity and duration than the majority of patients attending accident and emergency departments. Likewise, all trial participants were probably athletes in [Sandow 1996](#). Though generally conducted in university hospitals, the other two trials covered more general

populations. The majority had received their injuries during sports activities in [Kirkley 1999](#) (70%) and [Wintzell 1999](#) (62%). It is still likely that the majority of people in the age group of these trials are physically very active though a distinction, perhaps in terms of motivation, can be made for those whose occupation or sports aspirations depends on a highly functioning and stable shoulder. Perhaps some indicators for a higher patient motivation can also be drawn from the actual participation in these trials.

There was no information on service utilisation or resource use in the four trials. A recent assessment of the practicality of offering arthroscopic lavage to young (15 to 22 age group) patients with primary traumatic anterior dislocation in a UK hospital setting concluded that offering this to these patients within 10 days of injury was “manageable within our current trauma service arrangements” ([Davy 2002](#)). This study also stressed that “such intervention must be both appropriate and acceptable to the patient” and referred to plans for a randomised trial comparing arthroscopic lavage with joint aspiration (suction to remove fluid) in this patient group.

AUTHORS’ CONCLUSIONS

Implications for practice

While limited, the available evidence from randomised controlled trials supports primary surgery in young adults (usually male) engaged in highly demanding physical activities who have sustained their first acute traumatic shoulder dislocation. No guidance on the best method of surgery can be provided by this review. There is no evidence available to determine whether surgical or non-surgical treatment is better for other categories of patient or injury. In particular, whether non-surgical treatment should not remain the prime treatment option after primary dislocation in those who are at a much lower risk of redislocation.

Implications for research

There is a need for sufficiently powered, high quality and appropriately reported randomised trials of good standard surgical intervention versus good standard conservative treatment for primary anterior shoulder dislocation. As well as for the patient category included in the present trials, trials including other patient categories at lower risk of recurrence are also warranted. Future research should focus on obtaining sufficiently long-term follow-up (ideally five years or more) on all patients using a systematic and prospective approach to document all possible late complications such as painful shoulder, late instability or osteoarthritis. Attention should be given to outcome assessment in future trials. The use of well-defined and validated functional outcome measures, including patient-derived quality of life measures, is preferable. In addition, while blinding of interventions is not easy to do, concealed

allocation should be done and, where possible, blinded outcome measurement as these would improve the quality and validity of future results.

The availability of the systematic review comparing different surgical interventions for instability (Pulavarti 2009) as well as the updating of the systematic review comparing different conservative interventions including rehabilitation (Handoll 2006) should provide important information in this area.

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* Indicates the major publication for the study

CHARACTERISTICS OF STUDIES

Characteristics of included studies [ordered by study ID]

Bottoni 2002

Methods	<p>Randomisation method: quasi-randomised based on odd and even social security numbers.</p> <p>Assessor blinding: no.</p> <p>Loss to follow-up: 3 (12.5%).</p> <p>Intention-to-treat analysis: likely.</p>
Participants	<p>US Army Medical Centre, Honolulu, Hawaii, USA</p> <p>24 active-duty personnel (all males) with primary traumatic shoulder dislocation referred to orthopaedic clinic within 48 hours of reduction.</p> <p>Age range 18 to 26 years (mean age 22 years).</p> <p>Exclusion criteria: tuberosity or other concomitant fracture, neurological injury, history of shoulder injury, previous subluxation, or dead arm syndrome.</p>
Interventions	<p>Period of study: November 1994 to April 1998</p> <p>Each patient had manual reduction of dislocation and MRI scan.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Surgical: surgery within 10 days of injury. Interscalene and general anaesthesia. Arthroscopic Bankart repair after systematic diagnostic arthroscopy. Use of bioabsorbable tack (2 or 3 used), then 4 weeks in sling followed by supervised rehabilitation. 2. Non-surgical: four weeks in sling, and supervised rehabilitation. <p>Both groups had same therapist-supervised 3-phase rehabilitation programme comprising:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. During 4 weeks sling immobilisation, limited active ROM and some exercises under physiotherapist supervision; 2. then 4 weeks of progressive passive motion exercises followed by active-assisted ROM exercises without resistance 3. then 4 weeks of progressively greater resistance exercises to restore active ROM. Return to full active duty, contact sports and activities requiring over-head or heavy lifting restricted until 4 months "post-op". <p>Assigned: 10/14</p> <p>Analysed: 9/12</p>
Outcomes	<p>Length of follow-up: minimum 24 months claimed (ranged 16-56 months). Assessed: weekly during first 8 weeks, monthly until 6 months, then each 6 months.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Return to active military duty. 2. Treatment failure: recurrence, symptomatic subluxation or instability, prevention return to full activity duty or requiring additional surgical stabilisation. 3. Additional/subsequent surgical stabilisation. 4. Shoulder assessment scoring systems: SANE (Single Assessment Numeric Evaluation) and L'Insalata. 5. Range of movement. 6. Complications: intra-operative, reactive synovitis (0 in surgery group). 7. Satisfaction.
Notes	
Risk of bias	

Bottoni 2002 (Continued)

Item	Authors' judgement	Description
Adequate sequence generation?	No	Quasi-randomised based on odd and even social security numbers.
Allocation concealment?	No	Allocation based on odd and even social security numbers.

Kirkley 1999

Methods	<p>Randomisation method: use of sealed, numbered and opaque envelopes that were opened in the operating room by the "circulating" nurse after confirmation that the patient was eligible. Stratified by age (< 22 years; 23 to 30 years) and surgeon.</p> <p>Assessor blinding: yes (patients asked to conceal shoulder from assessor).</p> <p>Loss to follow-up: 2 (5% at 32 months); 9 (22.5% at 79 months).</p> <p>Intention-to-treat analysis: very likely and claimed.</p>
Participants	<p>Emergency Departments at University of Western Ontario, Ontario and University of Calgary, Alberta, Canada</p> <p>40 adults (35 males) with primary traumatic anterior shoulder dislocation. Skeletally mature and < 30 years old. Actual range 16 to 30 years; mean 22 years. Mechanism of abduction, external rotation, with sudden pain in the shoulder. Reduction required or radiograph showing anterior dislocation. Informed consent including availability for 5 years follow-up.</p> <p>Exclusion criteria: associated fracture (e.g. greater tuberosity) except Hill Sacks or Bankart lesion, history of multidirectional instability (MDI) or evidence of MDI in other shoulder, neurovascular compromise (e.g. axillary nerve palsy) of affected limb, or unfit for surgery.</p>
Interventions	<p>Period of study: not stated</p> <p>1. Surgical: surgery within 4 weeks of injury. Patients mobilised shoulder on their own to prevent stiff shoulder. General anaesthesia. Arthroscopic stabilisation by transglenoid suturing using K-wires to repair Bankart lesion. Then 3 weeks sling immobilisation before rehabilitation programme.</p> <p>2. Non-surgical: 3 weeks sling immobilisation (could remove for bathing and elbow and wrist mobilisation) then rehabilitation programme.</p> <p>Both groups had the same staged (4 to 6 weeks; 7 to 8 weeks; 9 to 12 weeks) rehabilitation protocol of progressive exercises, including easing of the restrictions on external rotation, and times for return to activities: 3 month for return to non-contact or non-overhead sports; 4 months for contact sports.</p> <p>Assigned: 19/21</p> <p>Analysed: 19/19 (at 32 months)</p> <p>Analysed: 16/15 (at 79 months)</p>
Outcomes	<p>Length of follow-up: main report at average of 32 months ("for 2 years or until dislocation"). Subsequent full report for 79 months (range 51 to 102 months).</p> <p>Assessed: data for other follow-up times e.g. 18 and 75 months, presented in various abstracts.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Long-term return to pre-injury sport/activities. 2. Redislocation. 3. Episodes of subluxation. 4. Instability.

Kirkley 1999 (Continued)

	5. Additional/subsequent surgical stabilisation. 6. Shoulder assessment scoring systems: ASES (American Shoulder and Elbow Surgeons); DASH (Disabilities of the Arm, Shoulder and Hand); WOSI (Western Ontario Shoulder Instability Index). The latter consists of 4 domains: (a) physical symptoms and pain, (b) sport, recreation and work function, (c) lifestyle and social functioning, and (d) emotional well being. 7. Range of movement. 8. Isokinetic strength. 9. Complications. 10. Proprioception.	
Notes	This study has been reported for various follow-up times. The main report that continues to be used in this review presented the 32 months (minimum 24 months) follow-up data. Full details of the method of randomisation and the data on the WOSI scores at 79 months were provided by Sharon Griffin (February 2005). Although intention-to-treat analysis may still have occurred, it is notable that the Kirkley 1997 abstract reported 20 being randomised to each group.	
<i>Risk of bias</i>		
Item	Authors' judgement	Description
Adequate sequence generation?	Yes	No information on random sequence generation but stratified by age (< 22 years; 23 to 30 years) and surgeon.
Allocation concealment?	Yes	Use of sealed, numbered and opaque envelopes that were opened in the operating room by the “circulating” nurse after confirmation that the patient was eligible.

Sandow 1996

Methods	Randomisation method: not stated but used the double consent randomisation design of Zelen. Assessor blinding: not stated. Loss to follow-up: probably none. Intention-to-treat analysis: not known.
Participants	Royal Adelaide Hospital and Wakefield Orthopaedic Clinic, Australia and UCLA Medical Center, USA 39 people < 26 years old with primary traumatic anterior shoulder dislocation. Age range 14 to 26 years. Exclusion criteria: history of shoulder instability or ligamentous laxity, bony Bankart lesion or rotator cuff tear (queried if diagnosed at surgery thus post-randomisation exclusion?)
Interventions	Period of study: not stated 1. Surgical: arthroscopic stabilisation using a bio-absorbable implant (Suretac) within 10 (or 7?) days of initial dislocation, then sling for 4 weeks. 2. Non-surgical: sling for 4 weeks.

Sadow 1996 (Continued)

	Both groups had sling for four weeks, then a standard rehabilitation programme. Assigned: 19/20 Analysed: 19/20 (? at 17 months)	
Outcomes	Length of follow-up: average 17 months (12 - 36 months). Also objective assessment: 3 and 6 months. 1. Return to previous level of sport. 2. Redislocation. 3. Recurrent instability (dislocation/subluxation). 4. Subsequent requirement for open surgery. 5. Range of movement. 6. Strength. 7. Satisfaction.	
Notes	Trial presently reported in two abstracts only. Requests for further information sent to Dr Sandow in April and September 2003.	
<i>Risk of bias</i>		
Item	Authors' judgement	Description
Adequate sequence generation?	Unclear	Used the double consent randomised design of Zelen - no information.
Allocation concealment?	Unclear	Unclear.

Wintzell 1999

Methods	Randomisation method: closed envelopes - consecutive patients entered into trial. Assessor blinding: not stated but independent assessor. Loss to follow-up: none. Intention-to-treat analysis: yes.	
Participants	Soder Hospital, Stockholm; St Goran's Hospital, Stockholm; Gavle Hospital, Gavle; Uppsala University Hospital, Uppsala, Sweden 60 people (46 males) with primary traumatic anterior shoulder dislocation with clinical and radiological verification of the injury. Aged 16 to 30 years. Mean age: 24 years. Exclusion criteria: previous problems on affected side, fracture of the greater tubercle, generalised joint laxity, a bony Bankart lesion > 6 x 15 mm (width and height) on standard anterior-posterior and lateral X-rays, drug addiction, or non consent.	
Interventions	Period of study: not stated In both groups an optional sling was used for 1 week after reduction of the dislocation under anaesthesia. 1. Surgical: arthroscopic (3 portals) lavage performed within 10 days (mean 8 days; range 4-10 days) under general anaesthesia. Patient in the beach-chair position. Lavage was done with volumes up to 400 ml isotonic saline solution, utilising a pressure regulated pump. Small pieces of non-viable debris near the capsulolabral lesion were trimmed when found (10 patients).	

Wintzell 1999 (Continued)

	2. Non surgical: optional sling for one week followed by free mobilisation without restriction. Both groups received an identical rehabilitation programme. Assigned: 30/30 Analysed: 30/30	
Outcomes	Length of follow-up: 1 year (also 1 and 6 months and 2 years for 30 patients: see Notes). 1. Substantial reduction in sports participation. 2. Change in occupation; sick leave. 3. Redislocation (number and timing of 1st dislocation). 4. Objective instability (Crank apprehension test). 5. Subsequent stabilising operation. 6. Rowe shoulder score (Lysholm shoulder score for 30 patients). 7. Range of motion (30 patients). 8. Complications.	
Notes	First 30 patients were recruited from one hospital (Soder Hospital). Several reports available for these patients including a 2 year follow-up. Study then extended to include 3 other hospitals from where 30 more patients were recruited. Most of the results presented in this review are from the 1999 report of the 1 year follow-up of the whole study group of 60 patients.	
<i>Risk of bias</i>		
Item	Authors' judgement	Description
Adequate sequence generation?	Unclear	No information available.
Allocation concealment?	Unclear	No mention of adequate safeguards: closed envelopes - consecutive patients entered into trial.

MRI: Magnetic resonance imaging
ROM: Range of movement

Characteristics of excluded studies [ordered by study ID]

Arciero 1994	Not randomised. Patient selected either arthroscopic Bankart suture repair or non operative treatment.
DeBerardino 2001	Not randomised. Patient selected either surgical, mainly arthroscopic repair, or non operative treatment.
Jakobsen 1996	This randomised trial was included in the first two versions of the review (up to Issue 4, 2007) based on conference abstract reports. Upon the availability of a full report of this trial (published 2007) with descriptions of the interventions and their timing, it became clearer that it was not a straightforward comparison of surgical versus non-surgical treatment. Immediately after diagnostic arthroscopy, which will have included lavage, consenting patients with an arthroscopically confirmed anterior capsular (Bankart) lesion were randomised to either open

(Continued)

	<p>repair (the patient was “redressed”) or “conservative” treatment where “only arthroscopy was performed”. A request for further details of the “conservative” intervention, specifically whether further lavage was performed, has been sent to the trial authors. Though presented as a surgical versus conservative treatment trial, where lavage is termed a conservative primary treatment, this trial is actually comparing different surgical methods and thus is not in the scope of this review.</p> <p>Notes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. One of the included trials in this review (Wintzell 1999) found arthroscopic lavage resulted in a reduction of recurrence compared with conservative treatment. 2. The study results of Jakobsen 1996 showed a significant reduction in recurrence after surgical (open) stabilisation of the Bankart lesion; this is consistent with the findings of the three studies included in this review that tested arthroscopic stabilisation.
Kulkarni 2003	Trialist indicated that this study comparing operative versus non operative management is presently abandoned but may be restarted at some stage.
Robinson 2008	This randomised trial compared arthroscopic Bankart repair versus arthroscopic lavage. Not in the scope of this review.
Trimmings 1985	Not randomised. This study compared haemarthrosis aspiration with non-aspiration in 28 patients aged over 60 years after reduction of an anterior dislocation of the shoulder.
Yanmis 2003	This was a comparison of arthroscopic surgery versus conservative treatment, and not a randomised trial. The trialist confirmed that patients selected their treatment.

DATA AND ANALYSES

Comparison 1. Surgical versus non-surgical treatment

Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
1 Non return to pre-injury level of activity	4		Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
1.1 Arthroscopic repair	3		Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	Not estimable
1.2 Arthroscopic lavage	1		Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	Not estimable
2 Instability: redislocation or subluxation	4	158	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.25 [0.14, 0.44]
2.1 Arthroscopic repair	3	98	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.23 [0.12, 0.45]
2.2 Arthroscopic lavage	1	60	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.31 [0.11, 0.84]
3 Instability: redislocation or subluxation (minus 1 trial)	3	119	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.32 [0.17, 0.59]
3.1 Arthroscopic repair	2	59	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.33 [0.15, 0.72]
3.2 Arthroscopic lavage	1	60	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.31 [0.11, 0.84]
4 Subsequent surgery for instability	3	119	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.22 [0.08, 0.64]
4.1 Arthroscopic repair	2	59	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.26 [0.08, 0.82]
4.2 Arthroscopic lavage	1	60	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.11 [0.01, 1.98]
5 WOSI (Western Ontario Shoulder Instability Index) scores at 32 months	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
5.1 Overall score (0: perfect - 2100: worst)	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	Not estimable
5.2 Physical symptoms (0: perfect - 1000: worst)	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	Not estimable
5.3 Sport/recreation/work (0: perfect - 400: worst)	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	Not estimable
5.4 Lifestyle (0: perfect - 400: worst)	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	Not estimable
5.5 Emotions (0: perfect - 300: worst)	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	Not estimable
6 WOSI (Western Ontario Shoulder Instability Index) scores at 79 months	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
6.1 Overall score (0: perfect - 2100: worst)	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	Not estimable
6.2 Physical symptoms (0: perfect - 1000: worst)	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	Not estimable
6.3 Sport/recreation/work (0: perfect - 400: worst)	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	Not estimable
6.4 Lifestyle (0: perfect - 400: worst)	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	Not estimable
6.5 Emotions (0: perfect - 300: worst)	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	Not estimable

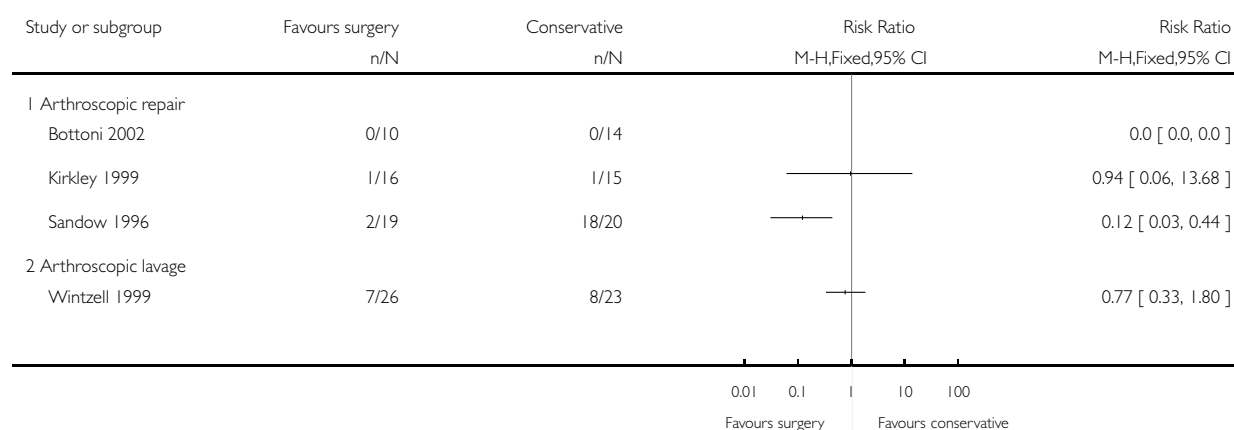
7 Rowe shoulder score: fair or poor score	1		Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
8 Objective instability: positive apprehension test	1		Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
8.1 Arthroscopic repair	0		Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	Not estimable
8.2 Arthroscopic lavage	1		Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	Not estimable
9 Range of movement: % of normal side	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
9.1 Forward flexion	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	Not estimable
9.2 External rotation (side)	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	Not estimable
9.3 External rotation (90 degrees)	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	Not estimable
9.4 Internal rotation (90 degrees)	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	Not estimable
10 Treatment complications	3	122	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	3.0 [0.13, 69.31]
10.1 Arthroscopic repair	2	62	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	3.0 [0.13, 69.31]
10.2 Arthroscopic lavage	1	60	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	Not estimable
11 Patient dissatisfaction	2		Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	Subtotals only
11.1 Arthroscopic repair	2	60	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.21 [0.07, 0.64]
11.2 Arthroscopic lavage	0	0	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	Not estimable

Analysis 1.1. Comparison 1 Surgical versus non-surgical treatment, Outcome 1 Non return to pre-injury level of activity.

Review: Surgical versus non-surgical treatment for acute anterior shoulder dislocation

Comparison: 1 Surgical versus non-surgical treatment

Outcome: 1 Non return to pre-injury level of activity

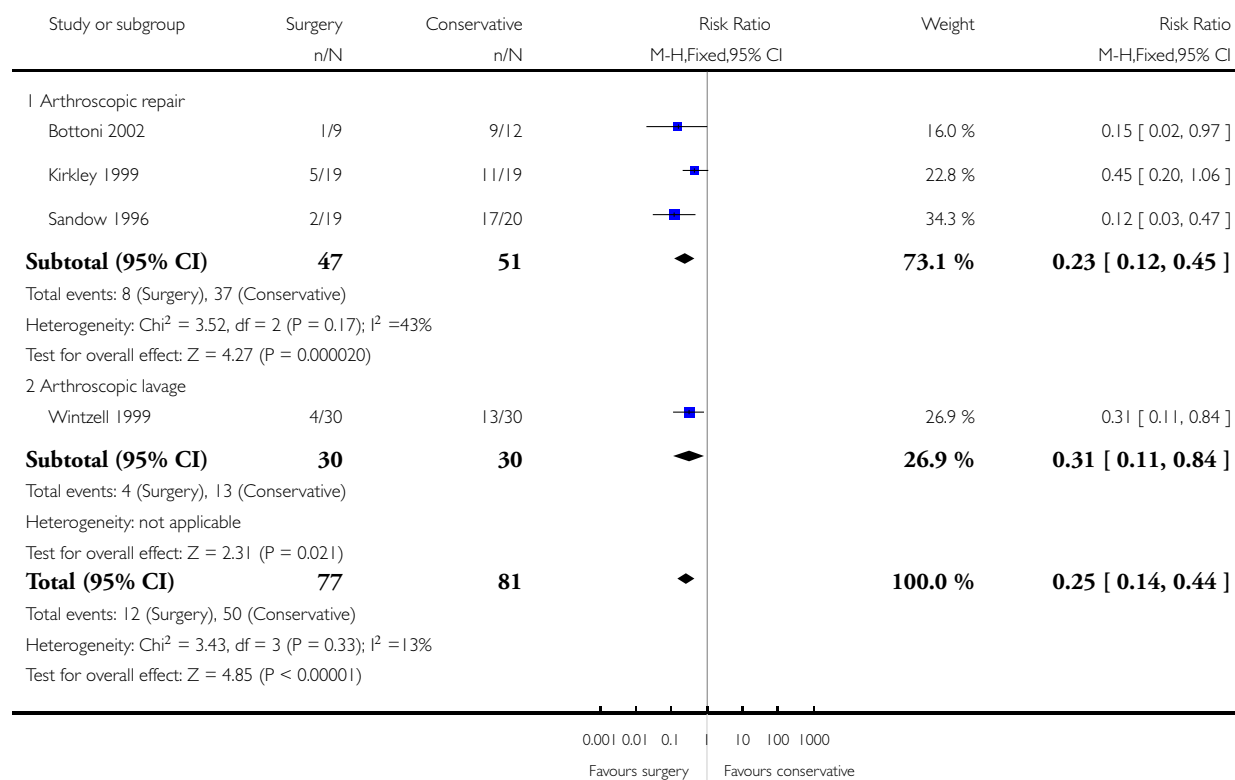


Analysis 1.2. Comparison 1 Surgical versus non-surgical treatment, Outcome 2 Instability: redislocation or subluxation.

Review: Surgical versus non-surgical treatment for acute anterior shoulder dislocation

Comparison: 1 Surgical versus non-surgical treatment

Outcome: 2 Instability: redislocation or subluxation

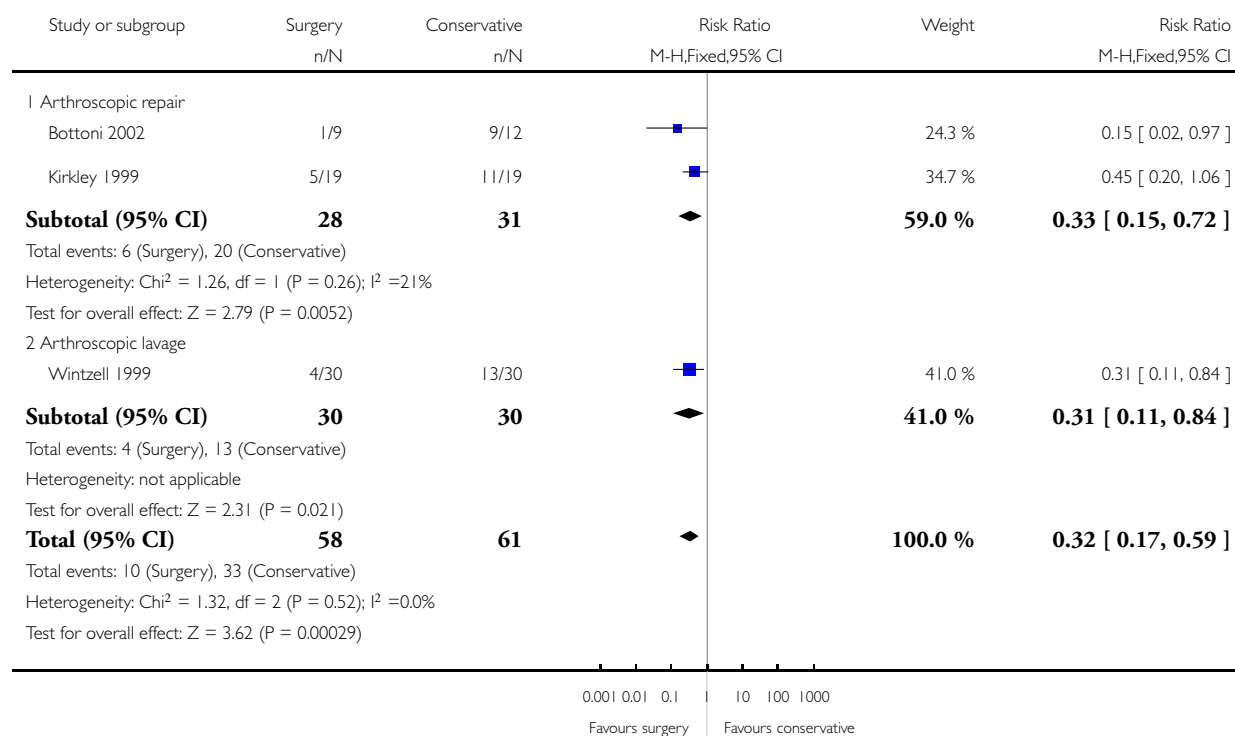


Analysis 1.3. Comparison 1 Surgical versus non-surgical treatment, Outcome 3 Instability: redislocation or subluxation (minus 1 trial).

Review: Surgical versus non-surgical treatment for acute anterior shoulder dislocation

Comparison: 1 Surgical versus non-surgical treatment

Outcome: 3 Instability: redislocation or subluxation (minus 1 trial)

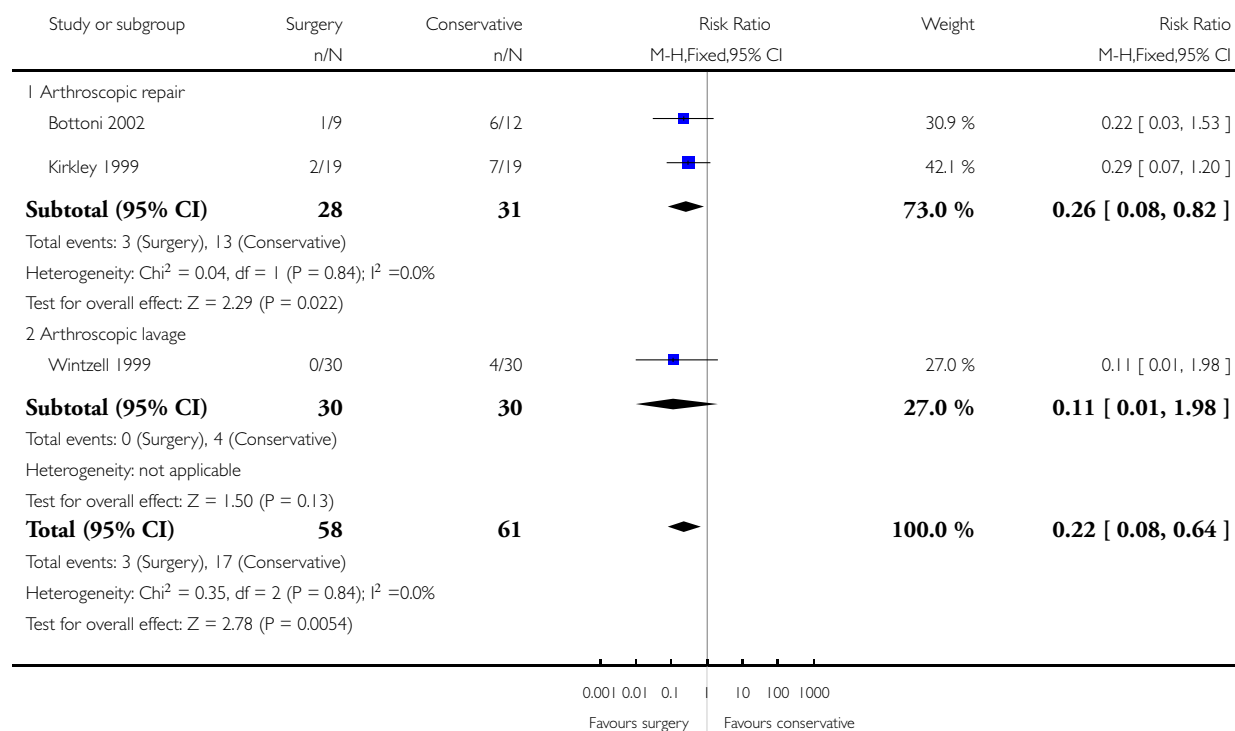


Analysis 1.4. Comparison 1 Surgical versus non-surgical treatment, Outcome 4 Subsequent surgery for instability.

Review: Surgical versus non-surgical treatment for acute anterior shoulder dislocation

Comparison: 1 Surgical versus non-surgical treatment

Outcome: 4 Subsequent surgery for instability

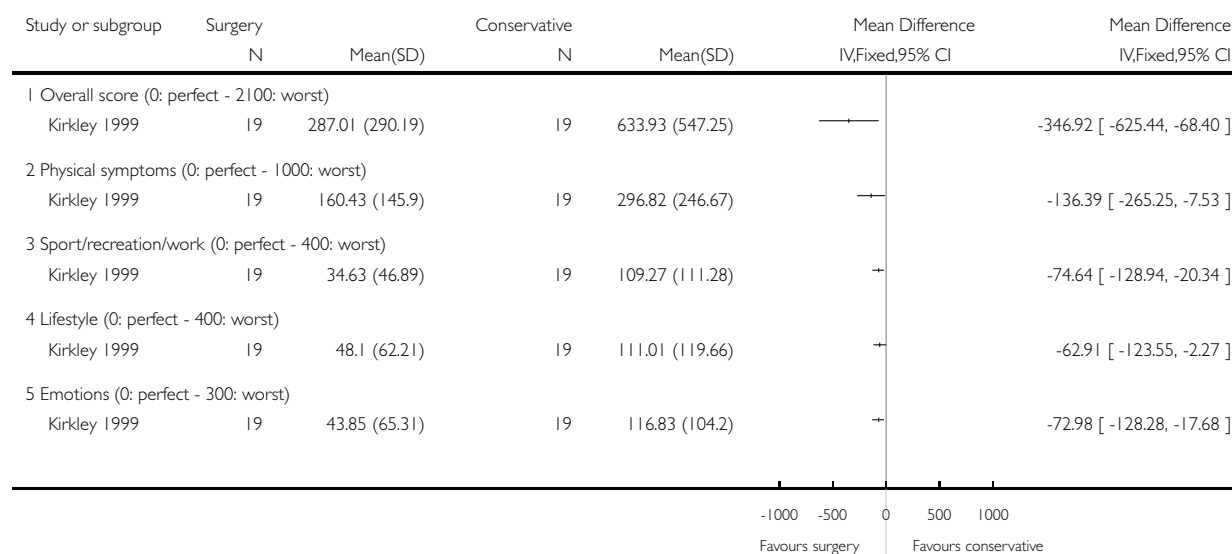


Analysis 1.5. Comparison 1 Surgical versus non-surgical treatment, Outcome 5 WOSI (Western Ontario Shoulder Instability Index) scores at 32 months.

Review: Surgical versus non-surgical treatment for acute anterior shoulder dislocation

Comparison: 1 Surgical versus non-surgical treatment

Outcome: 5 WOSI (Western Ontario Shoulder Instability Index) scores at 32 months

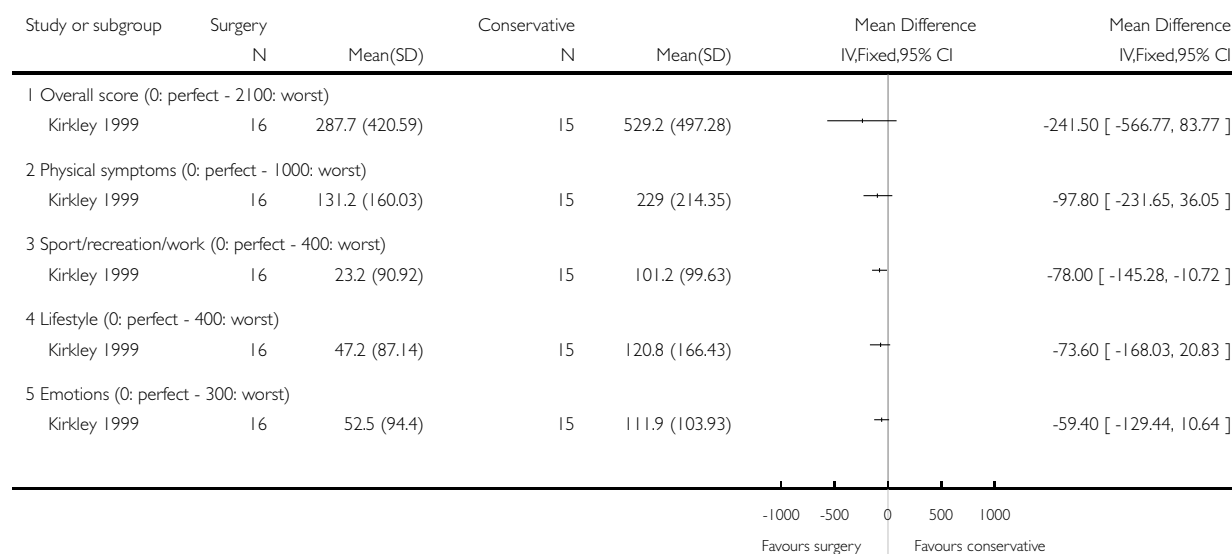


Analysis 1.6. Comparison 1 Surgical versus non-surgical treatment, Outcome 6 WOSI (Western Ontario Shoulder Instability Index) scores at 79 months.

Review: Surgical versus non-surgical treatment for acute anterior shoulder dislocation

Comparison: 1 Surgical versus non-surgical treatment

Outcome: 6 WOSI (Western Ontario Shoulder Instability Index) scores at 79 months

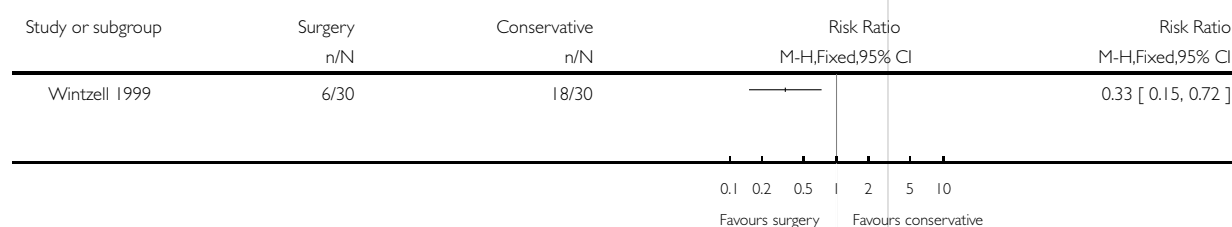


Analysis 1.7. Comparison 1 Surgical versus non-surgical treatment, Outcome 7 Rowe shoulder score: fair or poor score.

Review: Surgical versus non-surgical treatment for acute anterior shoulder dislocation

Comparison: 1 Surgical versus non-surgical treatment

Outcome: 7 Rowe shoulder score: fair or poor score

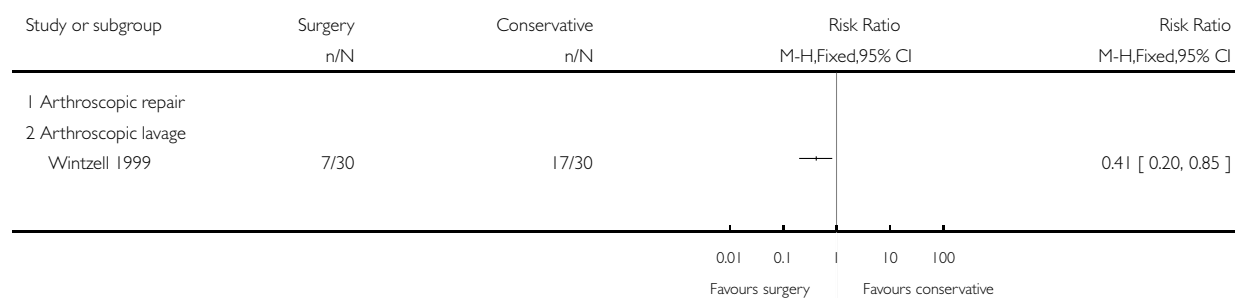


Analysis 1.8. Comparison 1 Surgical versus non-surgical treatment, Outcome 8 Objective instability: positive apprehension test.

Review: Surgical versus non-surgical treatment for acute anterior shoulder dislocation

Comparison: 1 Surgical versus non-surgical treatment

Outcome: 8 Objective instability: positive apprehension test

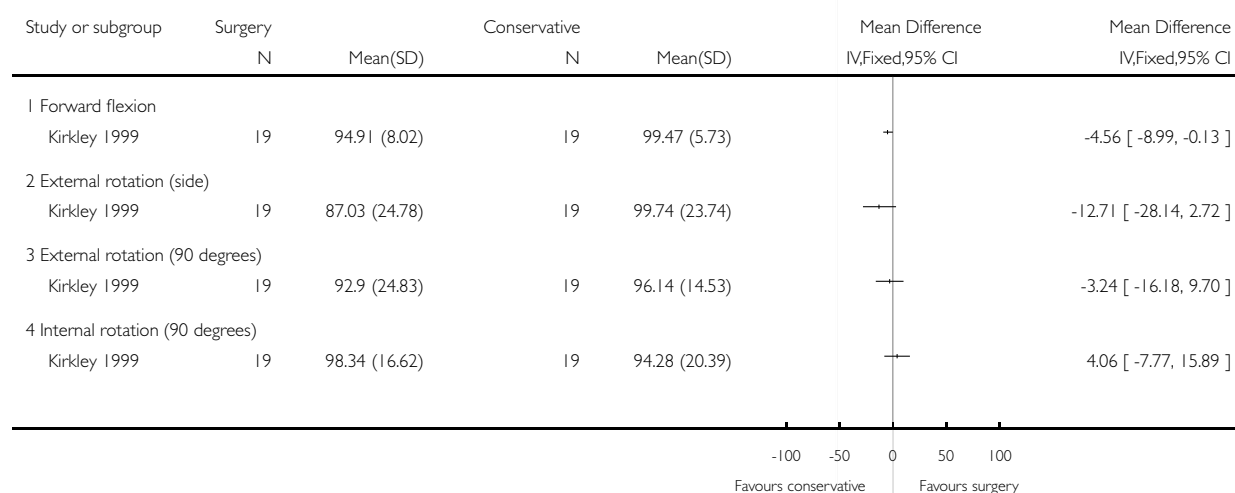


Analysis 1.9. Comparison 1 Surgical versus non-surgical treatment, Outcome 9 Range of movement: % of normal side.

Review: Surgical versus non-surgical treatment for acute anterior shoulder dislocation

Comparison: 1 Surgical versus non-surgical treatment

Outcome: 9 Range of movement: % of normal side

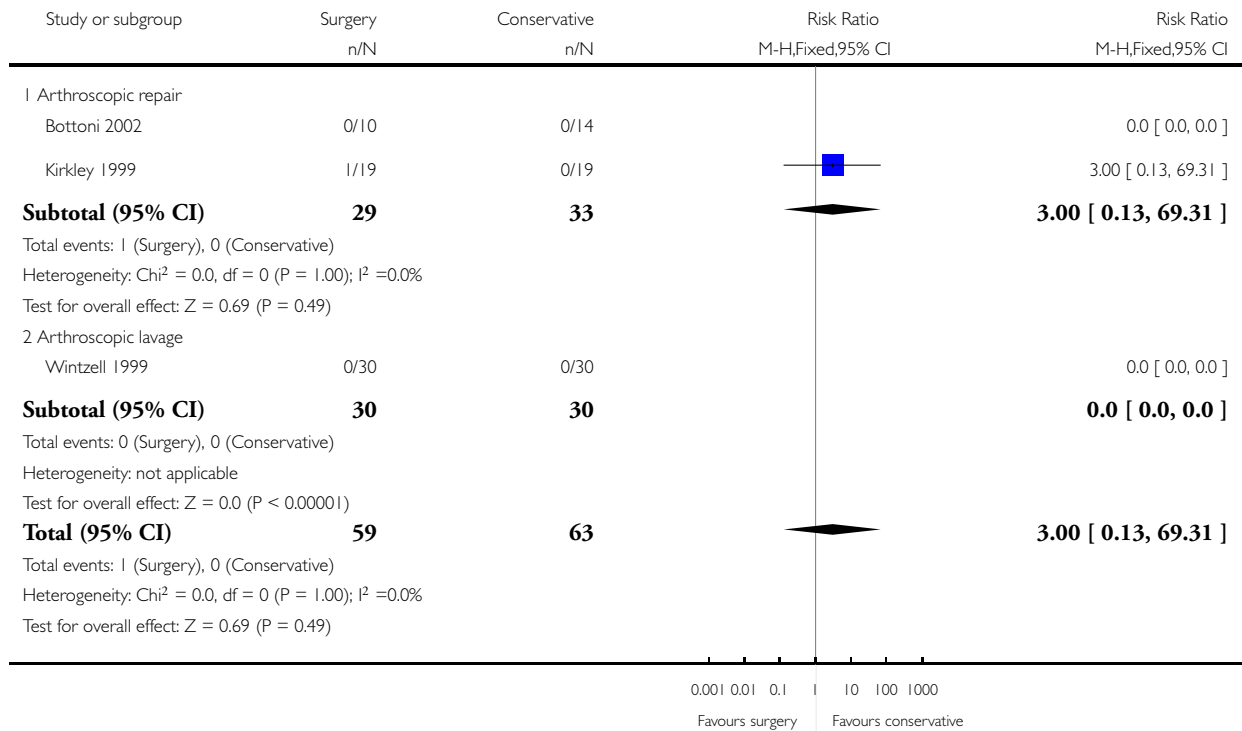


Analysis 1.10. Comparison 1 Surgical versus non-surgical treatment, Outcome 10 Treatment complications.

Review: Surgical versus non-surgical treatment for acute anterior shoulder dislocation

Comparison: 1 Surgical versus non-surgical treatment

Outcome: 10 Treatment complications

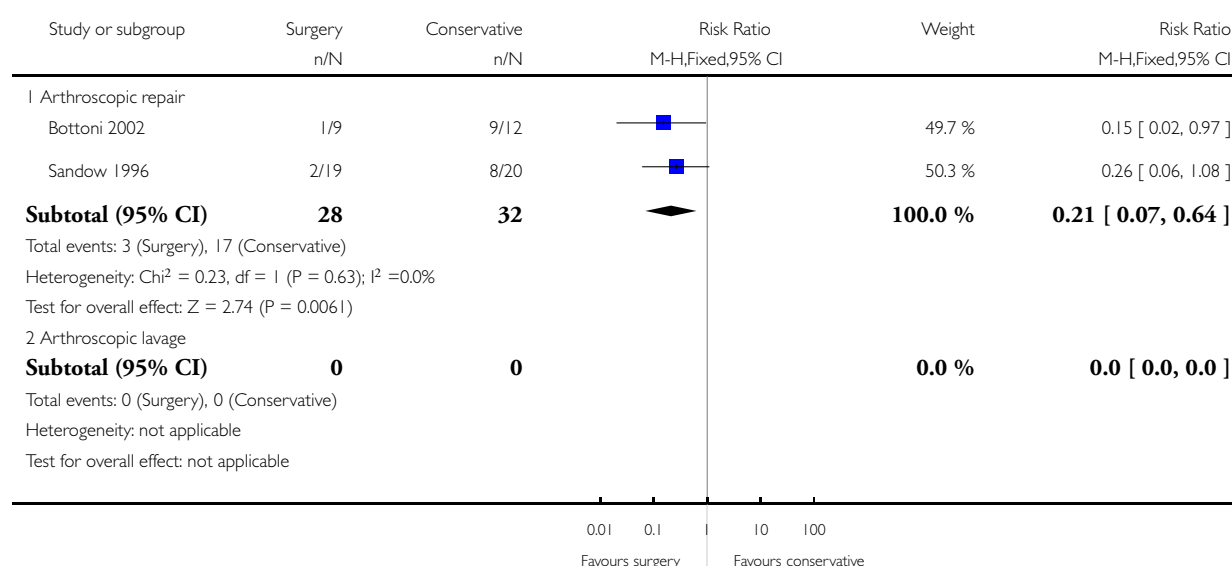


Analysis 1.11. Comparison 1 Surgical versus non-surgical treatment, Outcome 11 Patient dissatisfaction.

Review: Surgical versus non-surgical treatment for acute anterior shoulder dislocation

Comparison: 1 Surgical versus non-surgical treatment

Outcome: 11 Patient dissatisfaction



APPENDICES

Appendix 1. Search strategies

The Cochrane Library (Wiley InterScience interface)

- #1 MeSH descriptor Shoulder Dislocation, this term only
- #2 ((shoulder* near dislocat*) or (shoulder* near sublux*) or (shoulder* near instability) or (shoulder* near unstable)):ti,ab,kw
- #3 ((glenohumeral next joint) or (glenohumeral next instability) or (glenohumeral next unstable)):ti,ab,kw
- #4 (lesion* near/3 hill next sachs) or (lesion* near/3 bankart):ti,ab,kw
- #5 (#1 OR #2 OR #3 OR #4)
- #6 ((Bankart) or (Putti-Platt)):ti,ab
- #7 (arthroscop* or repai* or operation or surgery or stabilis* or stabiliz*):ti,ab
- #8 (#6 OR #7)
- #9 (#5 AND #8) (78 records: 2009, issue 3)

MEDLINE (Ovid interface)

- 1. Shoulder Dislocation/
- 2. (shoulder\$ adj3 (dislocat\$ or sublux\$ or instability or unstable)).tw.
- 3. (glenohumeral adj (joint or instability or unstable)).tw.
- 4. hill sachs lesion.tw.

5. or/1-4
6. Bankart.tw.
7. Putti-Platt.tw.
8. (arthroscop\$ or repair\$ or operation or surgery or stabilis\$ or stabiliz\$).tw.
9. su.fs.
10. or/6-9
11. and/5,10
12. randomized controlled trial.pt.
13. controlled clinical trial.pt.
14. Randomized Controlled Trials/
15. Random Allocation/
16. Double Blind Method/
17. Single Blind Method/
18. or/12-17
19. Animals/ not Humans/
20. 18 not 19
21. clinical trial.pt.
22. exp Clinical Trials/
23. (clinic\$ adj25 trial\$).tw.
24. ((singl\$ or doubl\$ or trebl\$ or tripl\$) adj25 (blind\$ or mask\$)).tw.
25. Placebos/
26. placebo\$.tw.
27. random\$.tw.
28. Research Design/
29. or/21-28
30. 29 not 19
31. 30 not 20
32. Comparative Study.pt.
33. exp Evaluation Studies/
34. Follow Up Studies/
35. Prospective Studies/
36. (control\$ or prospectiv\$ or volunteer\$).tw.
37. or/32-36
38. 37 not 19
39. 38 not (20 or 31)
40. or/20,31,39
41. and/11,40 (327 records: August week 1 2009)

EMBASE (Ovid interface)

1. Shoulder Dislocation/
2. (shoulder\$ adj3 (dislocat\$ or sublux\$ or instability or unstable)).tw.
3. (glenohumeral adj (joint or instability or unstable)).tw.
4. hill sachs lesion.tw.
5. or/1-4
6. Bankart.tw.
7. Putti-Platt.tw.
8. (arthroscop\$ or repair\$ or operation or surgery or stabilis\$ or stabiliz\$).tw.
9. su.fs.
10. or/6-9
11. and/5,10
12. exp Randomized Controlled trial/
13. exp Double Blind Procedure/

14. exp Single Blind Procedure/
15. exp Crossover Procedure/
16. Controlled Study/
17. or/12-16
18. ((clinical or controlled or comparative or placebo or prospective\$ or randomi#ed) adj3 (trial or study)).tw.
19. (random\$ adj7 (allocat\$ or allot\$ or assign\$ or basis\$ or divid\$ or order\$)).tw.
20. ((singl\$ or doubl\$ or trebl\$ or tripl\$) adj7 (blind\$ or mask\$)).tw.
21. (cross?over\$ or (cross adj1 over\$)).tw.
22. ((allocat\$ or allot\$ or assign\$ or divid\$) adj3 (condition\$ or experiment\$ or intervention\$ or treatment\$ or therap\$ or control\$ or group\$)).tw.
23. or/18-22
24. or/17,23
25. limit 24 to human
26. and/11,25 (252 records: 2009 week 32)

WHAT'S NEW

Last assessed as up-to-date: 13 August 2009.

30 October 2009	New search has been performed	In this third update of our review (Issue 1, 2010), the literature search was updated to 14 August 2009. We located another conference abstract of an already included trial, and a full report of (and commentary on) an already excluded trial. Other changes reflected revised style, format and methodological guidelines of The Cochrane Collaboration. There was no important change made to the conclusions.
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HISTORY

Protocol first published: Issue 3, 2003

Review first published: Issue 1, 2004

9 May 2008	Amended	Converted to new review format.
15 June 2007	New search has been performed	In our second update of our review (Issue 1, 2008), the literature search was extended to June 2007. We located a full publication of an already included trial. Based on the new information on the interventions, this trial was excluded. Other changes reflected revised style, format and methodological guidelines of The Cochrane Collaboration. There was no important change made to the conclusions.
12 May 2005	New search has been performed	In the first update (designated minor: Issue 3, 2005) of our review we extended the literature search to January 2005. We located one new study, subsequently excluded, and a full publication of the longer-term follow-up results for Kirkley 1999 (an already included trial). We also received and added to the review further

(Continued)

		information from the trial investigators of Jakobsen 1996 (trial excluded in the next update) and Kirkley 1999. There was no important change made to the conclusions.
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CONTRIBUTIONS OF AUTHORS

Mohammed Al-Maiyah (MA) initiated the review, prepared the first drafts of the protocol and main text of the review, and provided the main clinical input. Helen Handoll (HH), who provided methodological support throughout, critically rewrote all drafts, and designed and compiled the analyses and other tables and completed the review. Both MA and HH searched for studies, performed independent study selection and assessment, and sought additional information from trialists. Amar Rangan undertook study selection and critically reviewed various drafts of the first version.

The first, second and third updates were prepared by HH and checked over by MA.

Mohammed Al-Maiyah and Helen Handoll are the guarantors for the review.

DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

None known.

SOURCES OF SUPPORT

Internal sources

- University of Teesside, UK.

External sources

- No sources of support supplied

INDEX TERMS

Medical Subject Headings (MeSH)

Randomized Controlled Trials as Topic; Shoulder Dislocation [surgery; *therapy]

MeSH check words

Adult; Humans; Male